

INDIANS MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Government Order Against Decoration of Faces.

SPIRIT OF UNREST PREVAILS.

Red Men Claim Same Privileges Extended to the Whites—Wearing of Long Hair Tabooed—Protests Filed With Secretary of the Interior.

There is trouble brewing among the Indians, and it is reported from the various Indian agencies that it would not be at all surprising to find the authorities in this city if the trouble were to break out among the red warriors of the Indian country.

The whole trouble was brought about by an order of Mr. Jones, the Indian Commissioner, in which he directed the various Indian agents throughout the United States to direct the Indians in their charge to stop painting their faces, to cut their hair short, and to prohibit Indian dances and Indian feasts. The order directs the agents to use all possible measures to accomplish what is directed, and even authorizes them to withdraw rations from those Indians who are disobedient. Not only withdrawal of food and the necessities of life, but confinement in the guardhouse is threatened.

Customs Held Sacred. The Indians regard their customs and usages as sacred. The wearing of long hair and the painting of faces, as well as a number of feasts and dances, are part of their religious belief. They hate to part with the eagle feather headdress and the bull's tail and horns. A number of them have given Mr. Jones, through their agents, to understand that they are not willing to surrender to the order.

Mr. Jones received a reply in answer to his letter from an Indian agency out West, wherein the Indians say that they would heartily obey provided he would return for the favor send them a horse and gun for each man and woman. Another agency reported that the Indians at the reservation ridiculed the order and said that if civilized people, and white Indians as well as men have a right to paint their faces and wear their hair as they please, the Indians should have the same privilege.

People in this city interested in the welfare of the Indian brand this order, which they lay at the door of Mr. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, as entirely unfeeling and autocratic. They intend to file a protest with the Secretary of the Interior and request him to modify the order, which is as follows:

Dances Must Stop. "This office desires to call your attention to a few customs among the Indians which, it is believed, should be modified or discontinued.

The wearing of long hair by the male population of your agency is not in keeping with the advancement they are making, or will soon be expected to make, in civilization.

The wearing of short hair by the males will be a great step in advance, and will certainly hasten their progress toward civilization. The returned male students far too frequently go back to the reservation and fall into the old habit of letting their hair grow long. He also paints his face and adopts all the old habits and customs which his education in our industrial schools has tried to eradicate.

The fault does not lie so much with the schools as with the conditions found on the reservation. These conditions are very often due to the policy of the Government toward the Indians, and are often perpetuated by the agent's not caring to take the initiative in enforcing any new policy on his administration of the affairs of the agency.

Both Sexes Paint. "On many of the reservations the Indians of both sexes paint, claiming that it keeps the skin warm in winter and cool in summer; but instead, this paint melts when the Indian perspires and runs down into the eyes. It is used to many diseases of the eyes among those Indians who paint. Persons who have given considerable thought and investigation to the subject are satisfied that this custom causes the majority of the cases of blindness among the Indians of the United States.

You are therefore directed to induce your male Indians to cut their hair, and to cease to stop painting. With some of the Indians this will be an easy matter; with others it will require considerable tact and perseverance on the part of yourself and your employees to successfully carry out these instructions.

With your Indian employees and those Indians who draw rations and supplies it should be an easy matter, as a matter of discipline with the order voluntarily. The returned students who do not comply voluntarily should be dealt with summarily.

Tact Is Needed. "Employment, supplies, etc., should be withdrawn until they do comply, and if they become obstreperous about the matter a short confinement in the guardhouse at hard labor, with short locks, should furnish a cure. Certainly all the younger men should wear short hair, and it is believed that by tact, perseverance, firmness, and withdrawal of supplies the agent can induce all to comply with this order.

The wearing of citizen's clothing instead of the Indian costume and blanket should be encouraged. Indian dances and so-called Indian feasts should be prohibited. In many cases these dances and feasts are simply subterfuges to cover degrading and to disguise immoral purposes. You are directed to use your best efforts in the suppression of these evils.

On or before June 30, 1902, you will report to this office the progress you have made in carrying out the above orders and instructions.

Extension of Time. "The Brothers of Brookland, who are constructing the crossing of Massachusetts avenue, have requested an extension of the time for completing the contract, from January 20 to May 1, on the ground of unfavorable weather.

Good For Bad Teeth. Not Bad For Good Teeth.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER
The best that Money and Experience can produce. 25¢
At all stores, or by mail for the price.
HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

Industrial Woman's Exposition Association Elects Officers.

The organization of the Industrial Woman's Exposition Association was perfected at the Arlington Hotel yesterday by the election of the following officers: Mr. T. E. Roessle, president; Mr. Frank C. Stevens, treasurer; and Miss H. H. Smith, secretary.

The association will be at once incorporated and its objects, as specified in articles of incorporation, are: "To aid in every possible and possible way in establishing at the National Capital a permanent industrial exhibit of the handicrafts of woman in the arts, sciences, sculpture, medicine, literature, invention, and manufactures, and thereby, in part, prove to the world her worth as an industrial promoter and her value as an educator; to bring about, at the earliest possible date, an exposition of a temporary character as the beginning of a more permanent and prolonged effort in the direction of the establishment of the proposed permanent exhibit; this first effort to be attractive and educational in character, embodying contributions of woman's work, both useful and ornamental, from each State and Territory, the District of Columbia, and from all nations, and in this manner demonstrate what can be done as to a permanent display."

SENTENCES IMPOSED IN THE POLICE COURT.

FATE OF TWO CONFIDENCE MEN.

Go to Jail for Six Months for Trying to Sell a "Phony" Diamond—Two Prisoners Bound Over for the Grand Jury.

In the Police Court yesterday Judge Kimball imposed a number of workhouse and jail sentences.

A pet needle, which fell a victim to the dogcatcher, cost John Johnson, colored, fifteen days at the farm, he having hurt the feelings of the dogcatcher by swearing at him.

Sits Up for Saloons to Open.

John Lang, thirty years of age, who is wont to sit up all night waiting for the saloons to open, after having tended bar up to the hour of closing, was placed in the category of habitual drunkards, and was given thirty days at the workhouse.

Walter Washington, a legless negro, was given two months for vagrancy. He left the farm only a month ago, when he was the last of a long series of sentences.

A Three Months' Residence at the Farm.

John Thomas, colored, will spend the next three months at the farm, he having been in the District Jail for stealing four sacks of coal. It was his second offense.

Threatened His Wife.

Thomas Carr, who was charged with threatening his wife, while drunk, will spend the next thirty days at the District Jail, in default of \$100 bond to keep the peace.

William Saxon's shoemaker's shop will miss him for the next twenty days. He will spend this interval in jail, in default of \$100 bond, imposed for running an unlicensed saloon. It was charged that Saxon loaned soldiers money, taking shoes and clothing as collateral.

Tried to Sell "Phony" Diamond.

In the United States branch Judge Scott fined William Clark and John Bold \$500 each for trying to sell a "phony" diamond ring to Desk Sergeant Springfield, of the first precinct. The two prisoners met Springfield on Sixth Street and in trying to dispose of the ring said it was worth \$30, but they would let it go for \$5. In default of the fine the pair went to jail for six months.

Harry O. Belmont and Arthur Foley, who were charged by Miss Annie Farley with assault and robbery, were held by Judge Scott in \$1,000 bonds each, to await the action of the grand jury. According to the story told by Miss Farley, she was attacked on a street by Belmont and Foley, who took her money and jewelry valued at \$125.

Juvenile Court Session Brief. The session of the juvenile court was brief. Only one case was called—that of a colored boy named Stanfield, who forfeited the collateral deposited for his appearance.

OCTOGENARIAN DEAD.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Johnson, succumbed to infirmities of age.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Johnson, widow of John Marshall Johnson, died at her home, 912 K Street northwest, yesterday. Death was the result of a gradual decline. She was 87 years of age.

Funeral services will be conducted at her late residence this afternoon by the Rev. John D. La Mothe, of the Church of the Epiphany. Interment at Oak Hill.

For twenty years Mrs. Johnson was a resident of Washington. She was closely identified with social and religious affairs, and was warmly regarded by all who knew her. Mrs. Johnson was related by birth and marriage to several of the old colonial families of Virginia and Maryland.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

William B. Marshall, Rockingham County, Virginia, and J. Vannie Sarver, Craig County, Virginia.

George W. Upton and Nannie B. Towles, Frank Lang, District of Columbia, and Ada Smith, Baltimore, Md.

Joseph J. Baumbach and Mary K. Hamersley.

John B. Vanderbilt and Carrie A. Kiegar, Frederick V. Alvey and Alice V. Browning.

John McKee, Chestertown, Md., and Mary McGowan.

Lawrence B. Carter and Lottie Edwards, both of Caroline County, Virginia.

Joseph E. Gardner, Pleasantville, N. J., and Ella McGee, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

Thomas L. H. and Annie R. Campbell.

Benjamin J. H. and District of Columbia, and John H. H. and Langdon, D. C.

VERDICT MAY BE ACCEPTED.

Commissioners to Take Up Street Opening.

LEGAL DIFFICULTIES WIPED OUT.

Court Will Appoint Date for Hearing of Objections—Improvements Which Have Been Under Consideration for the Past Four Years Will Soon Be Accomplished.

The District Commissioners were yesterday informed by Mr. Charles Moore, clerk of the Senate District Committee, that, in compliance with their request in regard to the opening of Sixteenth Street, the committee on Friday, January 10, agreed to advise the Commissioners to accept the awards of the jury of condemnation.

This will enable the Board of Commissioners to take up the matter where it was left last spring, and to ask the court to confirm the awards under the law. The court will then appoint a hearing for objections and at an early day, unless unexpected delays arise, the opening of Sixteenth Street, which has been under consideration for about four years, will be an accomplished fact.

Act First Approved.

The proposed extension of Sixteenth Street, from Morris Street to the District line, was first authorized in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, entitled an act to extend S Street.

This act was amended by an act approved January 30, 1900, entitled an act relative to the widening and extension of Sixteenth Street in the District of Columbia. The act was again amended by an act approved June 6, 1900, and entitled an act for the extension of Columbia Road east of Third Street.

In conformity with the above act and its amendments there was filed in the office of the Surveyor, District of Columbia, on August 7, 1900, a petition for the extension of Sixteenth Street through certain tracts, the land so donated amounting to about fifty acres, or more than 75 per cent of the half north of Fifth Street road, as included within the lines of Sixteenth Street. The tracts in which this donation was made were, as reported by the jury, as follows:

Blagden's subdivision, Shepherd's subdivision, the Saul tract, the Johnson tract, land of Cameron heirs, land of Clark and others, the Van Hise tract and the Lee tract.

Jury Renders Report.

The jury began its labors on December 4, 1900, and rendered its verdict on May 27, 1901. The amount of parcels condemned were about 225, the number of houses, sheds, etc., about 60, and the number of parcels assessed amounted to about 200.

The total amount of damages was \$729,922.29, and the total amount of assessments was \$109,524.75.

The length of street condemned through subdivided land was about 2,400 lineal feet, or a little over one mile, and the amount condemned through unsubdivided land was 5,300 lineal feet, or about one and one-third miles.

The length of street previously condemned was about 14,350 lineal feet, or about two and one-half miles. Out of the total amount of condemnation about one-fifth was allowed for damage to houses, the remainder being damage for taking of land and for change of grade.

The total length of the street to be opened from Morris Street to the District line measures about five miles, and will cost, according to estimates of the Engineer Department, fully \$300,000.

After the filing of the verdict it was at first desired by the Commissioners to set aside the awards and have a new jury appointed, on the ground that the proportion of the benefits to the assessment for damages was not 50 per cent.

Many Obstacles Ahead.

It was considered, however, that there were legal difficulties in the way of such action, and that a move by the Commissioners would not only result in annulling the verdict, but that it would render invalid the donation of land and would make it improbable whether a new jury had the right to act on the case. Under the circumstances no official action has been taken by the Commissioners, the verdict being allowed to remain in court until Congress might see fit to designate what action should be taken.

It has been held that an amount of certain wording in the original act, as well as its amendments, the Commissioners would be at fault in accepting a verdict, where the assessment bore such a small proportion to the amount of damages allowed. In nearly all other cases of street extensions the assessment has been very close to one-half the damages, exceeding in some cases and falling below in others. In one case, that of Fifth Street extended, the assessments were equal to the damages.

Requests Estate to Children.

Mrs. Mary D. Heyl, by her will, dated July 31, 1901, leaves her estate to her children, Julia, Edward, and Helen Heyl, in equal shares.

The testatrix directs that in the event of the death of her husband, Charles H. Heyl, United States Army, who is named executor, or his again marrying, her brother, Henry S. Turner, shall become the administrator of her estate.

Praises Pyramid Pile Cure.

Mrs. Aaron Madron, of Savannah, Ga., writes: "I had piles and rectal trouble for years until it was unbearable any longer. As I had often seen Pyramid Pile Cure advertised I determined to try it and for two years have never ceased to congratulate myself that I did so, for I have been entirely cured of my rectal troubles, and two packages of the Pyramid Pile Cure did it."

The Pyramid Pile Cure contains no opium, and is absolutely safe, painless, and never fails to cure piles in any form.

Druggists sell full-sized treatment of this remedy for 50 cents.

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FAVOR AN INCREASE.

Bill to Provide Higher Salaries for Judges Approved.

The District Commissioners yesterday forwarded to Senator McMillan their report upon Senate bill No. 1454, "To increase the salaries of the justices of the courts of the District of Columbia."

The Commissioners state that the high rank of the Court of Appeals of the District and the attainments of the justices of that court justify the increase of salary proposed in the bill, being the sum of \$3,500 for the chief justice and \$3,000 each a year for the associate justices.

The Commissioners state that the extensive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District and the labors of the same are constantly increasing and that the increase in the salaries of the justices of the court should be raised as proposed in the bill to \$3,500 for the chief justice and \$3,000 for the associate justices.

The Commissioners express the belief that the public interests would be subserved by the enactment of the legislation embodied in the bill.

DUEL MARITAL TANGLES.

Cross-Bill of Remitted Man in First Wife's Suit Dismissed.

Justice Hagner yesterday dismissed the cross-bill filed some time ago by Mr. Albert E. Duell to the suit of Mrs. Phoebe A. Duell for divorce.

In 1885 Mr. Duell began proceedings for divorce in the Chicago courts. He was divorced in the Chicago courts. He was led to believe by his attorney that he had been successful and had been granted a decree. He thereupon married again.

Later, he says, he discovered that he had been deceived, and that he was not divorced. He immediately applied for divorce from Mrs. Phoebe A. Duell in the District court. He was granted a decree and remarried his second wife in Rockville.

In her petition asking to have the decree granted Mr. Duell annulled, Mrs. Duell No. 1 states that she was not served with a copy of the proceedings against her and was therefore not able to make a defense. The proceedings will now be upon her petition for the annulment of the decree granted Mr. Duell by the District Court.

Justice Hagner yesterday dismissed the petition of John R. Anderson, asking for divorce from Rosa E. Anderson, and also a cross-bill filed by Mrs. Anderson, asking for a legal separation from the complainant. In the original petition Mr. Anderson asked for divorce on the ground of desertion, and Mrs. Anderson, in her cross-bill, asked for a separation for the same cause.

SAVED TWO LIVES AT FIRE.

Policeman Struman Officially Commended for His Brave Rescue.

The heroic work of Private H. C. Struman in rescuing two children from a burning house at 211 G Street northwest has been officially reported to Headquarters by Lieut. John Kenney, of the Tenth precinct.

The officer was on special duty at the time, and was riding back to his beat in front of the G Street house. He jumped from the car and ran to give what assistance he could. Two children were imprisoned on the second floor.

Though the rooms were full of smoke, Struman dashed up the stairs. He found the door locked, but broke it open, and after a search found one of the children. The other had fallen to the floor and was struggling under a crib.

Seizing both, and placing them one under each arm, he ran down the stairs and stumbled through the door into the street.

Waiting a moment to recover his breath, he handed the children to a woman near by, and then assisted in putting out the fire, after which he resumed his way to Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

On motion of Mr. Edward G. Niles, Justice Barnard yesterday granted letters of administration of the estate of her husband, Oliver D. Barrett, to Mrs. Sallie C. Barrett. She is required to file a bond for \$15,000 for the performance of the trust.

ORDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Extension for Completion of Washington Heights School Building.

The District Commissioners have issued orders for the following public works: That the time for the completion of the contract with Pugh & Greer for constructing school building on Washington Heights be extended to and including March 3, 1902, without penalty or cost of superintendence.

That 225 feet of 6-inch water main be laid in the east side of Eighteenth Street, between R and Riggs Street northwest, at an estimated cost of \$212, that the unpaved portion of the roadway at the intersection of Wyoming Avenue, Twentieth Street, and Columbia Road, be paved, at an estimated cost of \$825; that 80 feet of 4-inch water main be laid in Sheridan Avenue, eastward from Brown Street northwest, at an estimated cost of \$50.

AN ANTI-SMOKE LAW FINE.

Traction Syndicate Convicted of Violating Its Provisions.

In the Police Court yesterday morning the Washington Traction and Electric Company was fined \$20 for violation of the anti-smoke law of the District.

The complaint, which was made by the Health Department, averred that the defendant company maintained a defective smokestack at Thirteenth-and-a-half and B Streets northwest, in violation of the provisions of the law.

CUTTING PRICES TO THE CORE ASK FOR CREDIT.

